## THE LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE.

HIS VISIT TO AMERICA. THE GUEST OF THE NEW-YORK STATE BAR ASSO CIATION.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England is pected to arrive here this evening or to-morrow orning on the steamship Celtic, as the guest of the New-York State Bar Association, It had been Intended that a deputation representing the association should meet the steamer on its arrival at Quarantine, but Ellioit F. Shepard, president of the association, who has been most active in bringing this visit about, stated yesterday to a TRIBUNE reporter that the idea had been abandoned.

My experience of affairs of this sort," said he, has led me to the conclusion that the most comfortable arrange ent for all concerned will be to let Lord Coleridge disembark quietly with the other passengers; so, though there has been some talk of chartering a tug and going down the bay to meet him, I do not think we shall do anything of the sort. I look on this visit of one of the highest judicial dignitaries of England as an important event. In the first place, I do not know whether it has occurred to the public that in Lord Chief Justice Coleridge we shall welcome the highest functionary who has ever left England to visit America. Next to royalty, there is only one higher, the Lord Chancellor, and he by the terms of the law can only leave his post by putting the Great Seal into commission, a troublesome and expensive proceeding, costing some \$7,000, and only to be resorted to in case of urgent necessity. Again, it is an event of the deepest interest to the legal prefession here. Our entire legal machinery and statutes are based primarily on those of England, but we have adapted them to the necessities of the times and the practical spirit of the American people. England is now following in our footsteps, and little by little casting aside all the cumbrons forms and obsolete statutes which were left from past centuries. Though the English have not cod ified their laws as we have, they have repealed handreds of the old statutes and have adopted a comprehensive index which almost answers the purpose of a code. The high courts, formerly exercising independent jurisdiction, are now all termed divisions of the High Court of Justice, such as the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice, the Chancery Division, and so on. Lord Coleridge will arrive Chief Justice Hannen, of the Admiralty, Probate and Divorce Division, while Lord Justice Bowen, who arrived this morning, is one of the Chief Justices of Appeal,"

It is understood that Lord Chief Justice Coleradge will only make a short stay in New-York, and will at once proceed to visit some of his personal friends in Canada, returning to this city in October, when a reception will be given him by the New-York State Bar Association.

CAREER AND CHARACTER OF LORD COLE-

DESCENT AND EDUCATION-AT THE BAR, IN PARLIA-MENT, ON THE BENCH AND IN SOCIETY.

The visit of the Chief of the Common Law of Engand to the United States is an event of interest to both peoples. The emment position which he occupies in England, his learning and eloquence, mark him as a fit subject for all the honor which the bar of America can pay. His career does not present many remarkable points. He has had few or no obstacles to surmount, and has thus pursued the ordinary career of an English barrister of the first rank and has arrived at the second highest point on the English judicial bench with the common consent of the bar and the people of England.

Lord Coleridge bears a name associated not only with some of the masterpieces of English literature but with the legal history of England for the last century. His grandfather, the Rev. John Coleridge, goodly paster and an author of some talent, still lives in the recollections of his Devonshire circle as an eccentric genius. He kept a school, wrote books and sermonized his flock, but all on a novel method of his own, and his dissertation on the seventeenth and eighteenth Books of Judges begins with a wellwritten preface on the Bible and ends with an advertisement of his school and his method of teaching Latin. A kindly but absent-minded man was the Rev. John, who was the father of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, and of the Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, the father of the present Lord Chief-Justice. Sir John Taylor Coleridge stands eminent among the judges of England, though his own honors have been transcended by those of his son. He was one of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench from 1835 to 1858, when he retired full of honors but still with nearly twenty years of life before him. His influence upon his son's career must not be underestimated. His own career as a lawyer, a jurist and a judge was so distinguished, extending over the whole period of his son's rise and training up to the very time of his ascending the beach, that it is impossible to ignore the effect or rightly estimate the influence which such an example, together with constant and familiar intercourse with a mind like that of Sir J. T. Coleridge, had upon the development and prospects of John Duke, now Lord Coleridge. It is mainly owing to his father's position that the career of the Lord Chief-Justice has been one of such un-

interrupted success.

EDUCATION AND EARLY LIFE, Born in the year 1821. Lord Coleridge had the advantage of an Eton curriculum under his uncle, the Rev. Edward Coleridge, and in course of time ed on to Oxford University. As an undergraduate he was distinguished for his studiousness and warred scholarship, and as a speaker and debater at "Union" debating society he was never surpassed. He obtained a scholarship at Balliol College after a keen competition with some of his fellow-students and was afterward elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, graduating as bachelor of arts in 1842 and as master of arts in 1846. Called to the bar at the end of the same year, he entered upon his career with every advantage which fortune could bestow upon him. His career as an advocate was to him much what his father's had been -one uncongenial to his whole temperament, but which he was obliged, in the course usual in the ofession of his choice, to pass through. When his father, some seventy years ago, announced his intention of going into the law, his friend, Sir Joseph Arnold, did all he could to dissuade him, not because of doubt of his success, but because his feelings were strong against the painful necessity which advocates were under of maintaining a certain cause and knowingly suppressing truth. The poet Coleridge thought the same; the advocate, he said, was placed in a position unfavorable to his moral being, and indeed to his intellect also in its highest powers. He recommended the study of metaphysics or theology, or something which should engage the mind in the investigation of truth alone, without reference to a side to be supported; and it was, perhaps, owing to these sentiments and the belief in their moral truth that Sir John Taylor Coleridge became the judge he was. His son who had the same sentiments inculcated in him by precept and example from his earliest years, and who had studied both metaphysics and theology in his Oxford course, thus commenced his career as an advocate with the unfavorable tendency of his position counteracted by all the influences of the highest moral culture and the purest moral principles. It is not surprising there-

or advocating injustice. ON THE HIGH ROAD TO FAME. Upon the Western Circuit, whither Mr. Coloridge went, he soon attained a prominent position. He was remarkable for his great forensic powers assoclated with an eloquence far above the ordinary range of the bar, and he accordingly ran rapidly to the front rank and became the leader of the Circuit. His rise was then assured, and some nine years after his call to the bar he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth. His training as a judge, so much more congenial to his temperament, now began, and before his father retired from the bench in 1858 he saw his son well on the high road of success. In 1861 he was made Queen's unsel and nominated a Bencher of the Middle Temple. Then according to the fashion in Engd. having secured a Parliamentary seat he was

fore that he makes no secret of the fact that he

sometimes felt great repuguance in defending guilt

made one of the chief law advisers of the Crown and was knighted in the usual course upon obtaining his preferment. In 1868, upon the formation of Mr. Gladstone's government, he was selected to fill the office of Solicitor-General, and three years later, upon the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to a judgeship in the judicial department of the Privy Council, Sir J. D. Coleridge succeeded nim as At torney-General. This order is the usual one, although the two officers are of equal rank and have merely a specified division of duties among the great departments of State. The Attorney-Generalship of Sir J. D. Coleridge, was but short. The year 1873 brought with it two offers of almost equal brilliancy for him. Lord Romilly retired from the Mastership of the Rolls, and the Artorney-General, in spite of the fact of his being a member of the common law bar, received the first offer for the appointment. This, after mature consideration, he however decided to decline, and the honor was subsequently conferred upon the recently deceased Sir George Jessel. Sir John Coleridge was at the time earning a very large income as Attorney-General, and he had no wish to leave the bar; but a few months later he had no choice left.

THE LAST LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.
Sir William Borill, the Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, died prematurely in the plenitude of his powers, and, as Attorney-General, Sir John Coleridge was entitled by prescription to the inheritance. He had no alternative but to accept the traditionary right thus thrust upon him. The whole bar, the press and the public were unantmous in their opinion as to his fitness to succeed, and in November, 1873, he was sworn in as Lord Ch ef-Justice of the Common Pleas. A year later he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom; and thus his father, two years before his death, had the satisfaction of seeing his son complete a career which, at the university, at the bar and on the bench, had been but a repetition, only with still higher distinction, of his own. This circumstance rendered the elevation of the Lord Chief-Justice unique, indeed almost unparalleled, in the history of the profession. There is no more modern instance of the kind than that of Sir Thomas More, who was Chancellor white his son was a judge The Earl of Camden, son of Chief-Justice Pratt, became Chief-Justice and Lord Chancellor, but not until after his father's death. What was a gain to the bench was, however,

less to polities. As a matter of course Lord Coleridge resigned his seat in the House of Commons after an eight years' representation in the Liberal interest of the city of Exeter. His new dignity brought with it no little regret for the cessation of his former work, and in writing to his constituents he thus spoke of his retirement: "It has been the pride and honor of my life to represent the capital of my county, and my political principles are as strong and my political sympathies as keen as eyer, though henceforward I can allow them as a judge neither influence nor expression." As Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Coleridge earned nothing but the good-will and approval of all, though, strangely enough, by the passing of a measure which he himself energetically pushed forward as Solicitor-General, his name will forever be the last on the long list of English Lord Chief-Justices of the Common Pleas. This measure, involving the whole reconstruction of the English judicial system, is known as the Judicature act of 1870. One of its provisions was that the titles of Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas and Chief-Baron of the Exchequer were to be abolished, or rather merged in the great title of Lord Chief-Justice of England. Upon the death of Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chancellor Selborne announced the propos of the Government not to fill the office of Lord Chief-Baron, then for the first time vacant, to allow the Chief-Justiceship of the Common Pieas to laps and to have one division, to be called the Queen's Beach division, of which all the common law judges were to be members. It was an arrangement greatly in the interest of the public, and has sine done much to facilitate the conduct of business But it is a curious fact that the letter in which Lord Selborne communicated the final decision of the Government only reached Lord Cockburn, ther the Chief-Justice of England, a few days before his death. Two important offices were thereupon at once vacant, and it only remained to instal Lord Coleradge as president of the amalgamated divisions to carry out the changes enacted by the new law.

LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE OF ENGLAND. It was done in November, 1880, since which time he has borne the title and discharged the manifold device of Land Chief-Justice of England. case again the feelings inspired by promotion to a well-earned dignity were not unmixed with regret, for in Lord Cockburn Lord Coleridge lost a valued friend of long standing. In his eloquent and touchfriend of long standing. In his cooperate and course friend of long speech which as the head of the bar Lord Colerings addressed to the members of his profession on moving the adjournment of the course on the death of Lord Cockburn, he said: "From the accidents of professional lifs there is perhaps no lawyer now alive who knew pronounced, and that they can put implicit faith in mm as an honest and impartial judge. It is characterized that the professional life is there is a perhaps no lawyer now alive who knew perhaps no lawyer now alive now alive now alive no moving the adjournment of the courts on the death more than I do of the late Lord Chief-

Justice. When I joined the Western Circuit in 1847 he was one of its leaders. He was kind to me as a very young man-he was kind o me as an older man; I owe him a deep debt of gratitude for many too generous expressions in public, and for much professional help and assistance."

As a judge, Lord Coleridge has not had to decide upon any very great cases, nor does he yet rank among the most eminent judges or Lord Chief-Justices of the past; but as a jurist he has many eminent qualifications, and his views on jurisprudence are considered sound and as leading to the higher development of modern law. One of his earliest functions was his appointment as secretary to a commission to inquire into the great unreto a commission to inquire into the great unre-formed Corporation of London. This was in 1854, and he then distinguished himself to the complete satisfaction of those who engaged him. Thirty years have elapsed and he is again at the present time one of the Royal Commissioners associated with Lord Derby and the Duke of Bedford, who have been appointed to pronounce a final verdict upon the administration of these old guilds and their accumulated charitable funds. It is under-stood that the legal acume and knowledge of Lord Coloridge have interly contributed to the Radical stood that the legal acume; and knowledge of Lord Coleridge have largely contributed to the Radical basis of the report which as-erts that all property devised to them within the last fifty years is held to be sacred in respect to the views of the donors, but that all property acquired anterior to this period should be held to have the hand of the dead man taken off it, and should be now administered by the living to objects in which the living are interested. This is a new departure in the promulgation of opinions relative to such subjects, and the weight authority of his name, coupled with that of a Derby, will no doubt secure important results

CHARACTERISTICS AS A LAWYER. As a lawyer, in the strict sense of the term, Lord Coleridge does not stand so high as some of his contemporaries. He is often called the "West of England lawyer," from his early association with the Western Circuit, but he is by no means one of the first to put forward his claim to be a lawyer. In an address delivered to the Articled Cierks' Society he perhaps rather too modestly expressed his surprise at his success at the bar. But that success is not difficult to account for. Starting with a powerful hereditary inclination to the profession of the law, Lord Coleridge, with his scholarly attainments and natural fluency of speech, became one of those elegaut and polished speakers who are only too rare at the English bar, while in addition to this five faculty of speech be united a singular capacity for apprehending rapidly the legal bearings of a case and applying legal principles. The cases in which he has been engaged have perhaps been more notorious than demanding the display of great legal abilities. He was counsel for the defence in the great case of Saurin vs. Starr, which greatly excited the people of England, involving as it did the discussion of the whole discipline of the Roman Catholic

Church, and in another capacity his name will be

forever associated with the celebrated case of Tich-

borne. As Attorney-General his cross-examination

of the prisoner Castro was close and exhaustive, and very materially assisted in eliciting facts which proved the claimant an impostor. The humorout form in which Sir John Coleridge then prefaced in questions—the continual "Would you be surprised duestions—the continual "Would you be surprised to learn?"—still lives in memory as a familiar feature of this remarkable trial. It was the longest trial Lord Coleridge was ever engaged upon, probably also the one from which be reaped the most benefit. A Parliamentary return issued in 1877 showed the investigation to have lasted 188 days

and the costs to have been over £60,000 sterling—no small proportion of which fell to the share of Attorney-General Coloridge.

AS PUBLIC SPEAKER AND IN PARLIAMENT. As a public speaker and Parliamentary debater the Lord Chief-Justice has always been distinguished for his classic eloquence, his scholarship and unvarying courtesy deep to opponents and friends alike. His speech as counsel for the defendant in a great breach of promise of marriage case in 1865 is graceful and polished, in spite of the fact that in his capacity of advocate he was forced to make a most crushing attack upon the plaintift, whose conduct had been unwomanly in the extreme. His greatest Parliamentary speech was made in 1868 upon the Irish Church Establishment question in the House of Commons, and was afterward reprinted by the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. It was most logical and exhaustive in the treatment of the matter under discussion, and coming as it did from the lips of a man known to be of deep and fervent religious convictionant was a model of moderation in a vexed cause. Starting with the declaration that with the doctrine, the discipline, the inner life and divine character of the Church, Parliament bad no claim whatever to meddle, on the ground that Parliament did not create and could not therefore after or destroy these things, Lord Coleridge went on to prove that with the social condition, with the pointical surroundings, with the temporal accidents of the Church, with all that goes to make up the complicated idea expressed by the word "establishment," the State had just as clear a right to deal as it had to deal with any other great institution of the country. The urterances of the Lord Chief-Justice, if they do not always prevail in leading the Patronage and Control. It was most logical and exthe country. The arterances of the Lord Chairs tice, if they do not always prevail in leading the public to his views, at least carry with them a conviction of the earn-stness and sincerity of purpose which gave them birth. In the speech just referred to, Lord Colerage gives the key-note of his own Lord Colerage gives the key-note gracter. "It is our duty," he said in character. "It is our duty," he said in his closing words, "when we know anything to be right to go numbasting unresting as the great German phrase it, in the path of what we know of the county and uprightness, keep it, in the path of what we know or believe to be equity and uprightness, ker-ing fresh, if we can keep them fresh, that earnestness and enthusiasm without which nothing really good was ever wrought upon the stage of hu-man affairs." This spirit of equity and second honesty of intention have always been a distinguishing feature of the Lord Chief-Justice's characteristics. guishing feature of the Lord Chief-Justice's charac-ter, and were shown nowhere more conspicuously than in the recent prosecution of Freethinkers, when Lord Coleridge, in spite of his strong High Church proclivities, pronounced the most emphatic condemnation of the continuation of prosecutions for

To his gifts as an orator, a judge and a jurist, Lord Coleridge adds those of a writer, and he has contributed several articles of considerable importance on the controversial questions of the day to The Edinburgh Review and other periodicals. An attack upon his father for a sentence on a man for blasphemy, written by Buckle, the historian, in Frascr's Magazine in 1857, called forth an answer from the pen of Lord Coleridge, which made the public feel that Mr. Buckle had gone out of his way to make a most unjustifiable attack upon a judge whose decisions were unimpeachable. This was the first and only time that the Lord Cinef-Justice was treated in the automatic and the manner of the contraction and the contraction a drawn into a personal controversy, and the ma-jority of people considered his conduct not only instrumble, but perfectly warranted by the uncalled-

SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS. Ontside his profession, Lord Coleridge is welcomed to the social gatherings of a large circle of men distinguished in every branch of life. He has never allowed himself to be wholly engrossed by the routine of his leg il duties, but is a practical example of the course of life which, in 1870, in his speech to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institute, ne urged upon his hearers, viz.: for every one to set apart some pertion of his time, however busy his calling, to devote to genuine reinxation and to real cultivation, such as would widen the range of thought and lengthen the scope of vision. It well known that the more interest a man takes in matters outside his own personal cailing, the younger and happier h - will always be to bimself and world. Lord Coleridge's interest in matters outside the law is ever keen and pleasurable Whether he is speaking to a body of students, or addressing a meeting on the Public Worship act, or proposing a health, or returning thanks at a banquet, he has always something fresh and something encouraging to say. His recent speech at the dinner to Mr. Irving, when he testified to his interest in the guest of the evening and his sympathy with he uttered, as, with the familiarity of one long asso-ciated with the stage, he briefly but brillianly re-viewed the actors and actresses of the past and complimented Mr. Irving upon his careful and to compliance of Mr. Ifving upon his careful and ac-complished representation of the greatest Shake-spearian characters. It is these utils of speech, this geniality of te aperament and this disposition to take part in the intellectual relaxations and gaystics of members of various professions that make Lord Coloradce the popular Lord Chief-Justice he is

and unbending nonor, and withal a screnity of d position and courtesy of demeanor which impro-every one with the fact that he is a scholar and pronounced, and that they can put impact that at him as an honest and impartial judge. It is charac-teristic of the English to hold their judges in the highest esteem. The wildest Radical never assumes that they can be bought; and whether their judg-ments are just or erroneous they are respected from the profound conviction that at least they are non-est. Of none more truly than of Lord Coleridge could, the said.

ould it be said:

With an equal scale

He weighs the off-nees between man and i He is not so southed with adminion.

Nor moved with tears, to wrest the course of justice linto an unjust current to oppress the innocent; Nor does he make the laws Punish the man, but in the man the cause.

"BOB" BURDETTE'S BOY.

From The Burlington Hawkeye.
Time flies, and the boy is learning to talk so Time files, and the boy is learning to this so that o nor people can understant him.

"If you would let me may him for about one mouth," sail a pleasant-voiced and pleasant-faced school-mistress who came down here from up the river last week, "I could break him of that careless habit of

week, I could break him of that careless habit of speaking."

Just because the boy had asked his stern, dark browed father: "Peopuls, wants is mine nillinguole you pakin' mains um day i" Which, by interpretation is, as the pleasant voiced school mistless would have taught him to say: "Father, where is my flentingered of which you were seemaling to my mother with reference to purchasing it for me at some time to the immediate inture i".

And her little sereme highness shook her head and said no; he was losing his baby-talk and learning to speak English too rapidly as it was. The picasant face of the school-mistress wrinkled up into an interrogation point.

"School-mistress," the jester said, "on all matters of

gation point.

"Sonooi-mistress," the jester said, "on all matters of education your shapely head is not hilly; it is as lovel as a new-mowo lawn, but you don't want to teach the bary grammar, and you don't want him to speak good English. You want him to see baby and you want to come, when the pudgy hitle fists will dig great bears out of the blue eyes because the boy can't remember in just what points there should and must be exact harmony between the vero and the shoject; when he is confident that he will die before he can remember how many fellows beades 'ad, ante, coo, in or inter' are followed by the accusative; when he knows the world will stand still for just two hours after school if he cannot result that all terminations in something or other take the what you may call it after some kind of things; when he is so trusting and has so much confidence in Mr. Davis that he is not only willing out anyons to accept his statement that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles, without going to

with he is so trusting and has so indeed conditions to accept his statement that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles, without going to the board to prove his truthfulness by demonstration; along in those days the memory of his baby talk will come back to us like sweet music. He will have trouble enough with the English language and all the appurtenances thereunto appertaining by and by."

"No," he responded in answer to a silent inquiry of the pleasant-faced school mistress, "he does not know his alphaeet, toank heaven, and he shall not be bothered with it. Yes, he has alphabet blooks and know all the letters on them and many preposterous stories about the pleatures. Oz. yes, he can count, thear him now, counting the pebblies he has orought home from the beach—'One, tree, seven, free, even, tru, free, five, seven, free, even, tru, free, five, seven, free, etc., and he has more than most people have.

"Don't make a prig of the bady, school-mistress. From the day on , waica hey are six years old they must, under the school system of the states, begin to study, and sit he straight, and behave properly, and speak correctly, and from that the until the grave hides them they live and speak and act, verbally speaking, they be, and do, and suifer, inder social and edinational surveillance. And I claim that at least six years of the life of a man or weman should be free; free as the air, free to ink as the brook runs, with un-fammelied musical pratic and babdie. Way, here, a few weeks ago, came a melancily-looking calid, about four years old, and in presence and hearing pointed to me, and said to his mother:

"Mamma, of whom is that gentleman speaking?"

"Poor little prig! My heart oled for him. That afternoon I took the boy down by the target and taught him to say, 'Mamma, what is dot man speakin to you about?"

and reconstructed his general grammar on the same casy basis, and—look me in the eye—if that boy didn't tan up like a young Indian in two days, and he gained seven pounds in t

until he's through being a baby, and we know, school-mistrees, that he's the happiest baby that ever mangled grammar."

OBITUARY. EDWARD PRIME. Edward Prime, of the old family of bankers

of that name, died yesterday morning at his family residence in Rivervale, N.Y. Mr. Prime was born in 1801 at No. 54 Wali-st. He was the son of Nathaniel Prime, the founder of the banking house of Prime, Ward, Sands & Co., and received his early education in this city and at McCulluck's boarding-school in Morristown. At this chool, long ago closed, his father and other members of the family had been educated. When a young man he intered, as a clerk, the banking house of Prime, Ward, Sands, King & Co. The present house of James G. King's Sons is a branch of the old establishment. About 1846 the original firm dissolved and a partnership was entered into tetween Nathaniel Prime, John Ward and Edward Prime, under the style of Prime, Ward & Co. This partnership was dissolved in 1848 in consequence This partnership was dissolved in 1848 in consequence of the death of Nathaniel Prime. The firm of Prime & Co. was then established, consisting of Edward Prime and his four sons. Mr. Prime retired from active oustness in 1867, at which time the partnership was dissolved and his four sons also retired. The old home of the family was the old Kennedy House at No. 1 Broadway. Wall-st. at that time was the fashionable quarter of the city. Nathaniel Prime conducted his banking business in the front part of his house, No. 54 Wall-st., and lived in the rear rooms.

in the rear rooms.

Edward Frime was one of the founders of the New-Yora Eye and Ear Dispensary, and for many years a vestryman in St. Philip's Church, this city, and a warden of Christ Church, Riverdale. In his youth he was an active sportsman, and is said to have been the first to bring to this country pack of fox hounds. active sportsman, and is said to have been the first to bring to this country pack of fox hounds. He used to hunt the fox in the woods of Long Island. He leaves a widow and three sons, and three daughters. His sons are Nathaniel Prime, a retired army officer, Edward Prime, Jr., and Henry Prime. His daughters are Mrs. Airens. Mrs. Wyeth and Mrs. Scrymser. His sons live at the family residence at Riverdate. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Riverdate, on Friday.

John Neilson, age eighty-seven, died Tuesday night at his home, No. 266 Grove-st., Jersey City. Mr. Neilson, who was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1796, emigrated to this country in 1830 and settled in New-York, where he engaged in the hardware business until his retirement in 1850. Since that time he has been living with his son, Walter H. Nellson, who is a member of the New-York Stock Exchange. Mr. Nelison was all active member of the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, which he joined in its infancy, and he took is deep interest in religious matters. His funeral will take

DR FRANCIS KERRIL AMHERST. LONDON, Aug. 22. - Dr. Francis Kerril Amberst, a weil-known Catholic prelate, and formerly Bishop of Northampton, is dead.

Dr. Amhers: was born in London on March 21, 1819. He was appointed in 1846 a professor in St. Mary's Col-lege, Oscott, where he was educated. In 1858 he was consecrated Bishop of Northampton. He published "Lenien Thoughts Drawn from the Gospel for each Day of Lent.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

PARMERS FROM SIX STATES MEET IN A PENNSYL VANIA GROVE-PICNIC AND EXHIBITION.

Dillsburg, Penn., Aug. 22 .- The tenth annual Inter-State picule and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry opened in Williams's Grove, three miles northwest of this village, yester lay morning. There being no State Agricultural Fair to Pennsylvania this year the interest in this gathering is unusually great. granges of New-Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Ohio, as well as Pennsylvania, send large quotas of members. The farmers come with their faut-lies, and wails the adjacent farm houses and village ents in the grove, and the whole movement may be de-cribed as a farmers' camp-meeting. The laws of Pennsylvania carefully protect religious and social grounds from intrusion, and taking advantage of this the granger committee has excluded all sales of intexteating liquors, garoling and horse-racing from the immediate vicinity, and has made this from year to year a unique agricultural exhibition. It is further distinguished by a well-arranged course of lectures by scientific farmers, in which all the latest and best methods of tilling

Among the lecturers are Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, past lecturer of the National Grange; Dr. Loring, emmissioner of Agriculture; I. W. Nicholson, H. O. the State Granges of New-Jersey, Maryland and Pennsylvania; General James A. Beaver, ex-Governor Curtin, ex-Senator Wallace, State Senator Cooper, A. K. McClure and Charles Emery Smith,

Among those present are Colonel Victor E. Piolett, D. Kennedy, of Eric County; T. J. McCleery, of Greene; A. Carrier, of Jefferson; J. A. Herr, of Clinton; and J. B. Kirabride, of Philadelphia, constituting the Executive Commissee of the Pennsylvania State Gringe, and R. H. Thomas, its secretary from its organization; Davi: T. Hamer, Mount Holly, N. J.; Professor S. R. Heiges, of the State Normal Scaool, and A. J. Middle-burn, locturer of the Virginta state Grange.

The exhibits are displayed mainly in the uner six burn

ome are protected by temporary sheds. This feature is larger by 100 per cent than in any former year. In agricultural implements it is claimed that nearly every prominent manufactory in the country is represented. The number of entries of live stock is not large, but some are noteworthy, and ten car loads of ex hiolis now on their way, it is promised, will soon be in position. The exercises were formally opened yesterday with an address by Governor Pattison. Preaccer-like, he began with a text—" I went by the field of the slothfoi," etc. He commended the maintenance of camps for military instruction by the State, and most cordially praised this voluntary effort of the farmers to gain information and afford instruction to the assisted and their families in the best scientific methods of agriculture. This summer school of polosophy in this department be considered among the wisest and best of our newborn institutions. He gave minute and exhaustive figures, showing the rapid progress of the agricultural interest in the last hundred years, too, the Lee Nation and the State. He congratulated the gramers on their organization to promote this interest. While in the last thirty years the tiliable land of the State had increased 30 per cent, the number of farms had increased 70 per cent, showing that the middle class in this State grows and monopoists do not prosper. He characterized agriculture as the main source of the Nation's strengt, demanding for it scrupulous and lossering care from executives and the State froverment. The burdens of taxions should be carefully adjusted as to foster this interest. Farmers are producers, and netter dependent nor burdensome. No class of the people are more intelligent and trustworthy in the administration of the affairs of the Nation, or lattice defence of its life. Our instory from Bunker Hill to Appointance at the site fact. Industrious, irrigal and generous, to sim the supremacy of law was ludispensable. Hence, with all this industry, private interests smould not prevent attention to public afairs. Law and its azimulatiration should have his constant and abiding and most cordialty praised this voluntary effort nould not prevent attention to public affairs is a immi-tration should have his constant a

The Governor was followed by Colonel Piollett, who The Governor was followed by Colonel Piollett, who congratulates the grangers on the growing progress of the agricultural class, emphasized the alleged fact, which he believed to be a fact, that farmers were unjustly and nordinately taxed for the support of the Government, commended inquiries and efforts to remedy this wrong, and asked that kepresentatives be elected who would am in this direction. He aided: "If that be pointed, then I am guistly."

Favorable weather, good country roads and heavily laden trains brought from 15,000 to 20,000 persons today. Professor fleiges's aidress this morning commanded marked attention. He spoke of the need of higher donation in setentific agriculture and called at-

he said, is to be folial in utilizing the public scalables as well as the agricultural colleges. Practice as well as theoretical knowledge is needed.

Alired Sharpless spoke of the relations of the Patrons to politics, and said that while the farmers cast one-half of the electoral vote they constitute only one-eighth of the State Legislature. He warmly urgod in this matter action independent of partisan control.

Professor R. S. funckoper, of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke of veterinary surgery, and gave some details of plans for opening a veterinary school in that institution. J. B. Lappincott and Mr. Gillingham, he said, had contributed \$30,000 toward as endowment fond. The buildings are being erected, and a course of instruction will begin in November. Anatomy, capulstry, entomology and materia neededs will be tauget. He claimed that in this country horses and cattle valued at several million dollars die annually from preventable diseases. The cause and care or alleviation of periodial moon bindness were also treated at some length.

Mortimer Whitehead, lecture of the National Grango, present d an encouraging report of the grangers of other

Moraimer Whitehead, secturer of the National Grange, present d an encouraging report of the grangers of other states. He counseled farmers to become seilers and thus control commerce as well as production. He also origon unted political action. President O. W. Atherton, of the Pensylvania State College, combated the idea that civil officers should be chosen occause they are farmers, and emphasized the necessity of efficiency in the sphere they are called to fill.

The State Executive committee has appointed a committee to confer with representatives of numeros houses and to review dealings with members and extend arrangements for supplying various articles of household and farm use. Co-operation in this sphere has so commended itself that the way for a forward step is clearly open.

ong the stock exhibits are three Norman

Among the stock exhibits are percentions to the Allerton farm of C. W. Roberts & Chester County, Peun.; 11 Jersey cartle from the Chester County, Peun.; 11 Jersey cartle from the Chester County, Peun.; 21 Jersey from the Chester County, Peun.; 21 Jersey from the Chester County, Peun.; 21 Jersey from the Chester County, Peun.; 22 Jersey from the Chester County, Peun.; 21 Jersey from the Chester County, Peun.; 22 Jersey from the Chester County, Peun.; 21 Jersey from the Chester C lerseys; a flock of Lincoln and Southhown sneep; Cheser and Bersaire acgs, and Shepherd dogs from I. Walter & Sous, Westcheater, Penn. All this stock is either egistered as pure or is entitled to register. The pairous xpect to make an exempson to the Luray Caverns at ne close of the exhibition.

the close of the exhibition.

Addresses will be delivered to-morrow by ex-Governor Hoyt, Governor Pattison, Judge Piolist and ex-Congression Beltshoaver. Chairman Cooper, of the Republican State Committee, and State Scienter John Stewart are among the recent arrivals.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

A QUESTION OF CHEAP POSTAGE. THE VIEWS OF AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 .- To a TRIBUNE correspondent to-day, respecting the preposition to reduce the postage on drop-letters in free delivery cities to one cent, an experienced official of the Post Office Depart-ment said: "I think the time has not yet arrived to make that change; it may safely be done three years hence probably. While it is an anomaly to charge two cents for carrying a letter and delivering it in the city where it was mailed, and at the same time taking a letter, say from Boston to San Francisco and delivering it for the same sum, it should not be forgotten that the free delivery system as a whole is a luxury which requires the employment of a special force of men for the benefit mainly of a minority of the people. Besides, if the postage on drop-letters should be reduced, another anomaly would be the result. The sender of a letter to a small post office would be required to pay twice as much as one who sent a drop-letter, while in one case the receiver would be required to go or send to the post office for it and in the other case it would be deliv ered at his door. Might this not cause complaints among the people outside of the cities which enjoy the advantages of the free-delivery system. The time will come, and I hope soon, when the revenues of the Department will justify such a reduction. It would come sooner except for the readjustment of postmasters' sal-aries by the last Congress—a measure, I fear, which was not very well considered, and the effects of which upon the postal revenues will be quite serious. Except for that I do not believe the deficiency for the current fiscal year would have reached \$3,000,000.

current fiscal year would have reached \$3,000,000. The free delivery service cost \$2,623,262 for the year ended Junes30, 1882, and the receipts from local postase in the free delivery cities amounted to \$3,816,578. In eighteen cities the local postase equalised or exceeded the cost of the service, and in ninety-four cities there was a deficiency. In New York City the free delivery service cost \$457,796, and the amount paid for postage on local matter was \$1,620,667, or more than three and a half times as much. It ought not to be forgetten that the free-delivery system is a benefit not only to the cities where it is established, our also to the people of the whole country, whose orrespondence with those cities is thereby insured safe and prompt delivery.

PAYMENT OF TAXES EVADED. HOW WHISKEY DEALERS ARE SAID TO DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 22 .- The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received information which he regards as trustworthy, that many small dealers in a number of the larger cities are evading the payment of the special taxes required by law, and measures will be taken to ferret out and punish the offenders. Under the law, when a man boys from a wholesale or retail dealer whiskey or any other spirituous liquor less than five gallous in quantity, the dealer is not required to keep inspection of internal revenue officers. A man who desires to evade the payment of special taxes buys his stock in small quantities of different dealers or of the same dealer at different times, and so long as he can hoodwink the deputy collector he is safe.

The ducies of the special agents in connection with the consolidation of revenue districts are about over, and several of them will soon be detailed to investigate the alleged evasions of the law in respect to the payment of special taxes. Such investigations have frequently been made in the past and have resulted in the collection of a vast amount of revenue, which the Government would confere the have lost through the negligence or in some cases through the dishonesty of deputy collectors.

OF INTEREST TO LOCKMAKERS. THE SEAL LOCK USED BY THE GOVERNMENT SAID TO

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ] Washington, Aug. 22.-Commissioner Evans recently received information which led him to sus-sect that the seal locks now in use for distillers and ended warehouses are defective in construction and asily tampered with by persons disposed to defraud the Government. He, therefore, wrote letters to the collectors and revenue agents in the large distillery districts making inquiries on the subject. Replies have best received from a number of them, and the Commis-sioner said to-day that they strongly coufirm his suspictons. The Caton lock, which is now in, was adopted several years ago, and superseded the Shaight lock, several years ago, and superseded the Saight lock, which, in the judgment of Mr. Evans, is a much better one. He did not indicate a purpose to return to the Saight lock, however, but said that he desired to find out where is the best lock manufactured, with a view to its adoption by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

IN HONOR OF JUDGE BLACK. HIS DEATH FORMALLY ANNOUNCED BY THE SECRE-

TARY OF STATE. Washington, Aug. 22 .- The following circular announcing the death of Judge Black has been sent by the Secretary of State to all the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States: "It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the death of an illustrious entizen, whose last official service was rendered to guished for faithful services in various public trusts, naving been charged at different periods with the administration of the departments of State and Justice.

A TREASURY DECISION. WHEN AN ALIEN CEASES TO BE ENTITLED TO RELIEF.

Washington, Aug. 22.-Inquiry was recently made at the Treasury Department by the State Board of Immigration of Baltimore, whether the fund available for that port can be applied in delraying the expense of returning an allen (now sick and destitute) no arrived in Baltimore last spring, to the country whence he came. The person in question was in good health when he arrived here and soon secured employ ment, but that he had only been at work a few days when he was stricken with paralysts and had to be sent to be sent to the hospital. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has decided in this case that the immigrant on

LIABILITY OF "BITTERS" TO TAX. Washington, Aug. 22.-The Commissioner

f Internal Revenue to-day decided that where bitters" are sold in good faith as a medicine, no special tax, since July 1, will be required. An analysis of the particular specimen of bitters upon which this decision was rendered showed the following result:

decision was rendered showed the following result: Absolute alcohol 32 per cent: water 64 per cent; escential oils and flavoring extracts 4 per cent. Upon this anniyas it was estimated that the sample contained 82 per cent of ordinary whiskey.

In reply to a suggestion of the manufacturers that the amount they have hitherto paid as a scamp tax should be refunded in case the bitters are declared to be a beverage, the Commissioner remarks: "Lero has never need any disposition on my part to inquire whether your preparation was used or sold otherwise than as a medicine previous to July 1, 1883. I have your sworm statement that it was before that can be a proprietary medicine only, and you voluntarily and from choice hal it classed as a medicine, and paid the scamp tax upon it as seen without question up to that date. The Government took you as your wird, and still does so, as to everything done before July 1, 1883."

A REPORT ON INTERNAL COMMERCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Bureau of tatistics of the Treasury Department is preparing a eport on the internat commerce of the United States, actualing the commercial industries and transportation nterests of the Pacific Coast and the practicability o transporting wheat from California, Oregon and other transporting wheat from Cambridge By way of New-Orleans. The report will be exhaustive, and will contain data in regard to the practicability of transporting grain across the continent over the nue of the Northern Panific Railroad, which will be open for traffic on September S.

redeemed at the Treasury Department to-day, ander circular of August 15. These bonds were redeemed with interest to November 1, the date of maturity of the call. The amount of bonds embraced in the call which had previously been redeemed with interest to date of presentation is \$529,100. This makes the total of bonus redeemed under the 121st call to date \$5,440,750. The three and a balf per cents still outstanding amount to about \$26,750,000. It is expected that these bonds will be redeemed at the rate of \$5,000,000 a week.

A TEARFUL STORY DISBELIEVED

BERTHA HEYMAN AGAIN CONVICTED-A WITNESS'S BAD RECORD.

BAD RECORD.

The second day's session of the trial of Bertha Heyman in the Court of General Sessions called together a large crowd of spectators. "The Coundence Queen," as Mrs. Heyman is called, wore a plan black dress and a large hat with black feathers. She appeared for the most part like an uncencerned listener, but her bright eyes rolled uncealingly. The complaining witness, Edward Sanders resumed the witness stand, and was cross-examined by William F. Howe, Mrs. Heyman's counsel, Mr. Sanders had already testified that he had been defaulded out of several hundred dollars by Mrs. Heyman's representations. The witness on cross-examination showed a nervoos manner, and on several occasions rose excitedly in his chair and refused to answer the questions of the examiner. He would only answer through an interpreter, though he peared to understand many of the questions before they were translated. He said that his acquainment with the woman began by his writing to her while she was imprisoned on Blackweil's Island, the prisoner being a consin to his mother.

"How long have you been in the country?" asked the counsel.

"Five months," said the witness.

asked the counsel.
"Five months," said the witness.

"Five months," said the witness.
"Did you run away from Germany to escape prosecution?"
"No, sir."
"Were you arraigned on March 17 of this year at Hamburg on a criminal charge?"
The witness at first hesitated and then admitted that he had been arraigned on a charge in connection with the selling of lottery tickets. He had not heard that he had afterward been convicted of the crime.

"Were you convicted thirty years ago in Rahwich, Germany ?"
"I will not answer till you take out of your
pocket that ring that the prisoner gave you," asswered the excited German.
"I may have to make you arswer," said Recorder

wered the excited German.

"I may have to make you arswer," said Recorder Smyth.

The witness finally acknowledged that he had been imprisoned for two years for an offence of which another man was guilty. The witness would not admit that he had been concerned with Mra. Heyman in any scheme to defraud Gustave Wolfrom, his partner. The witness said his business was that of a broker in foreign bonds, but acknowledged that the bonds were paid by drawings similar to lotteries.

Mrs. Heyman was the only witness called for the defence, as Mr. Sanders was the only one for the prosecution. The prisoner told her story with occasional fitts of weeping. She said that she had first been arrested in London, Canada, on February 1, 1880, on a charge of obtaining money on false pretences. She was discharged eleven days afterward. She charged eleven days afterward. She was then came to New-York and was treed and acquitted in 1880 on Staten Island on a similar charge to the one brought against her in Canada. She was then arrested in New-York on charges preferred against her by Mr. Morris, and was convicted in October, 1881. She was imprisoned for twenty months on Blackwell's I-land. She left the Island on June 28 in the present year, and went immediately to the Hoffman House, where she had two rooms. Her board, she said, was paid by Detective Larkins, of the New-York Hotel. She said that Mr. Sanners and written to her before her imprisonment was over and called on her soon after her release. He proposed that they should miss in a scheme to defraud Mr. Wolfrom, Mr. Sanders's partner. She was to represent herself as a woman of great wealth, and was to propose to take an interest in the business. After the scheme was proposed she relented and was given \$200 by Mr. Wolfrom, to whom she disclosed the plot. She went to Paterson to avoid a threatened arrest and was arrested on the present charge. She said on cross-examination that she had been twice married, and that both her hustands were living though she had been divorced from the fi

WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL.

THE LEGISLATION OF A YEAR REVIEWED-&GOVERN MENT TELEGRAPH ASKED FOR.

MENT TELEGRAPH ASKED FOR.

The Congress of Federated Frade and Labor Unions met at 9:30 a.m. yesterday, with President Samuel Gompers in the chair. The Legislative Committee reported that during the past year the national unions of journeymen plasterers and journeymen wood-carvers have been placed on a good basis; national unions of tailors and shownakers are in process of formation; a law for legisting the incorporation of national trades unions has been introduced in Congress, and also a but for the protection of life and property on the lakes, in New-York the Tenement Hou of Cigar bill has been passed and a Bureau of Labor Statistics established. In Ohio the contract Convict Labor bill tailed, but willte introduced again next year. New-Jersey has legisted trades unions, promotioned infant labor, and requires all prison-made goods to be plainly marked. In Maine plainly marked. from mane goods to be plaint and the land a law fixing the hours of labor at ten hours a day for women and children has been passed. In Michigan a large number of bills favorable to labor have been passed; among them are a bill for making education compulsory. Iten law, and a law establishing a Bursau of Labor at ten hours a day for the laboratory and law establishing a bursau of Labor at ten hours a day for women and children has been passed. In Michigan a large number of bills favorable to labor at ten hours a day for women and children has been passed. In Michigan a large number of bills favorable to labor at ten hours a day for women and children has been passed. In Michigan a large number of bills favorable to labor at ten hours a day for women and children has been passed. Statistics; a law for the better protection of railroad employes at switches and crossings, and one for the incorporation of assembles of Knights of Labor. Senator Anthony's bill to expel unon printers from the Government printing offices, said the report, was defeated through the efforts of the federation.

After the reception of the report the congress After the reception of the report the congress went into committee of the whole, with Jana Fraser, of the Cigar-Makers' International Union No. 144, in the chair, to discuss a resolution reported by the Committee on Standing Orders favoring the organization of a United F-deration of Labor based on "the broadest principles of justee and giving due representation to all trade and labor organizations." The purposes of the federation were to provide a means for the support of striking laborers and is secure legislation to protect labor from the enconchments of capital. In the debate on the resolution it was stated that in order to be successful a trade-union must always be in a good financial condition, and that this can only be accomplished by a system of per capita taxation. Such a federation must be an alliance offensive and defensive on all matters affecting the trades in the case of strikes. After considerable discussion, the Legislative Committee was instructed to enter into correspondence with the officers of all national and international labor or canizations and get their views as to the best less for a thereup nanon of labor or national labor organizations and get their yiews as to the best basis for a thorough union of labor or-ganizations. The committee has the power to ap-point sub-committees in different sections of the country, and to report at the next meeting of the

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of committees to attend the National conventions of the two great political parties and get them to define in their platforms their positions on the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law, the incorporation of National trade organizations, and the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The delegate from the Chicago Trades Assem-

The delegate from the Chicago Trades Assembly introduced a resolution favoring the establishment of a Government telegraph company. An animated debate followed in which the Western Union Telegraph Company was denounced as a "soulless monopolit," and in which the diaager of a further centralization of power in the hands of the Government was adwelt upon. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 8.

A committee was appointed to draw up an appeal to the workingmen of the country in favor of the telegraph operators left out of work by the failure of the strike. A vote of thanks was passed to Senators Conger and Voorhees for their action in the Senate when the bill for the incorporation of trades unions was under discussion. The treasurer's report was read and showed receipts from the percapita tax of 1 cent of \$708.24. The balance on hand is \$494.61.

CUTTING HER LOVER'S THROAT.

Cries of "Murder" and "Help" aroused the colored tenants in the rear house of No. 205 West Hous-ton-st. at 7 o'clock, yesterday morning. They came from Russell and her lover, Joseph W. Wheeler, both colored

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

New National Banks.—The Controller of the Currency has authorized the National Bank of Eldorado, Kan, to begin bushess with a capital of \$50,000, and the Corn Exchange National Bank of Cheago, capital \$1,000,000.

Ordered To Inspect Canadian Vessels.—General Dumout, Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, has instructed one of the local inspectors at Philadelphia to proceed to Cape Vincent, N. Y., to inspect the hulls and boilers of five Canadian steamers awaiting inspection.

A Refusal to Vacate Office.—Some time ago the Secretary of the Treasury ordered the removal of a Mr. Phat to succeed him, Mr. Boughton, keeper of tar light-house at St. Joseph, Mich, and the appointment of a Mr. Phat to succeed him, Mr. Boughton has intorned the Treasury Department that he does not propose to give up his place, and the officials are in a quantry as to what is beat to be done in the matter. Legal measures with proposity have to be resorted to in order to put Mr. Platt in possession of his office.

Redemption of Bonds.—Of the three and a half percent bonds embraced in the 121st call, \$4,911,650 were